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Business Notices.

Carl H. Schultz's Carbonated waters represent ears of study and experience, and are the only pure and creek Mineral Waters manufactured in this city. Remember this is "Hospital Sunday." It is the last day of the year, the last Sunday of and the last day of the Nineteenth Century. "Red Letter Day" in your church collection.

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1899.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The British cruiser Magicienne seized a German steamer, the Bundesrath, in Delagoa Bay, and took her to Durban, on the ground that German officers and men intending to join the Boer army were on board; a report from Pretoria says that the British lost 109 killed and wounded in a sortie from Mafeking on December 25, the wounded including Lord Edward Cecil, son of Lord Salisbury. — The funeral of General Lawton took place in Manilla, and his body was placed on board the transport Thomas, which sailed for the United States. — The German steamer ashore at Dungeness, England, proved to be the Pelotas, from Santos, for Hamburg; the passengers were rescued by life savers; the vessel it was thought would be saved. — A score of lives were FOREIGN.-The British cruiser Magicienne would be saved. would be saved. A score of lives were lost in marine disasters along the English Channel. — The striking coal miners at St. Etienne, France, decided to accept arbitration of their dispute with the colliery owners. — Sir James Paget, a well known British surgeon, died in London. —— The "Belle of New-York" closed a successful season at the Shaftesbury Theatre, in London, there having been 600 performances, with receipts aggregating £157,000.

DOMESTIC.—Favorable replies to Secretary Hay's note regarding the "open door" in China have been received from Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia and Japan, and the assent of Italy is regarded as assured. — Attorney General Griggs in an opinion given to the Interstate Commerce Commission declined to take legal proceedings to restrain the rail-road companies from putting their new freight classification into effect. — Governor General Davis has been summoned from Puerto Rico to give information which will aid Congress in establishing a permanent form of government for the island. — The Transvaal Government has consented to allow an Army officer to accompany its troops in the field. — A fire which at one time threatened the wholesale district in Chicago caused a loss amounting to about \$1,000,000 —— The Hudson River was frozen over north of Rhinecliff, and severe cold was reported from several points in New-York State. — A big lumber concern and a firm of wholesale liquor dealers in Boston made assignments, and there was a run on a Lynn savings bank, which caused no trouble; all were echoes of the recent bank fallures. — Major General, Bos presented by any savings bank. General Roe presented his annual report on the

National Guard of New-York. CITY .- Stocks were strong and higher. === The Board of Aldermen adopted resolutions pro-viding for the preliminary work on two new bridges over the East River, and the Council adopted a similar resolution regarding one of the schemes. —— Gustavus F. Perrenoud was knocked down and killed by a runaway horse at Seventh-ave, and One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st. —— Messrs, Mazet and Moss declined fifth-st. Messis, Mazet and Aloss to comment on reported reasons for the sudden adjournment of the Mazet inquiry. THE WEATHER.-Forecast for to-day: Fair

and cold. The temperature yesterday: Highest 19 degrees; lowest, 10; average, 12½.

The storm centre at present seems to be not at Ladysmith, nor at the Modder River, nor at any point on British or Boer soil, but on the neutral, or theoretically neutral, lands and waters of Portugal's East African possessions. Delagon Bay is the spot upon which the attention of the belligerents and of all interested nations is fixed. It has long been to the fore as a bone of diplomatic contention, the United States even being directly concerned in the arbitration proceedings which have been dragging on for many a weary year. But now some harsher measures are threatened. It is rumored that both Great Britain and the Transvaal are planning to seize Delagoa Bay, and that one or the other of them is likely to do so at almost any moment. And there are innumerable speculations as to what the Continental Powers of Europe will do in that event.

The facts in the case are simple. Delagoa Bay is the natural sea gate of the Transvaal, and is separated from the latter by only twoscore miles of Portuguese territory. The Transvaal has for years tried to get possession of it, but British influence with Portugal has been strong enough to prevent it from doing so, and the place still remains Portuguese, Great Britain having reversionary title to it. The Transvaal has been importing by that route vast stores of munitions of war and mercenary troops in great numbers. It did so before the war began and has been doing so since. Great Britain has tried to stop it by searching ships bound thither, but such means are ineffectual, and to this day Lourenço Marques is almost as much at the service of the Transvaal as though it belonged to that State. Such use of the port is immensely valuable to the Boers and detrimental to Great Britain. If it could be stopped the Boers would be crippled, just as the Confederate States were in our Civil War by the blockade. But how to stop it is the question.

Diplomatic means have been tried. Portugal would, no doubt, like to oblige Great Britain. But the Lisbon Government is not entirely potent in the matter. Local authorities in that part of the world are largely a law unto themselves. Besides, the Boer frontier is only forty miles away. International law might be invoked, but it would be to little purpose. Authorities are by no means at one upon the point whether or not it is a breach of neutrality for a neutral to permit the passage of military supplies, or even of military forces, across its territory. Of course, if it gives such privileges to one belligerent it must also give them to the other. But the Boers do not import troops as troops through Delagoa Bay, and the British would not want to send troops thither except in full fighting trim. So even if Portugal were convicted of permitting the transit of goods for the Boers across her land Great Britain could make no complaint. The same privilege would be granted to her if she wanted it, but she does not want it, for it would be of no service to

Our contributor "Ex-Attaché," on another page of this paper, suggests, however, an effective method of procedure on the part of Great Britain. There is in existence, he tells us, a treaty under the terms of which Great Britain has the right to effect a military and naval occupation of Delagon Bay, and to use that place as a base of operations against the Boers. That | future ordered; yet surveys for 142 miles of they were half finished and their outcome did

may be. There is undoubtedly some bargain between Great Britain and Portugal which the rest of the world knows naught of. It may be, too, that Germany has acquiesced in that treaty. But, if so, it is difficult to understand why Great Britain has not already exercised that right, and why she did not do so long ago, as soon as it was apparent that the Boers were using the Bay as a base of supplies. No doubt such action would be displeasing to France and Russia. But we have been given to understand that with Germany for her friend Great Britain was not permitting herself to be intimidated or disturbed by Continental menaces. Since by taking possession of Delagoa Bay the British could not only shut off all Boer supplies, but could also themselves in the easiest fashion march an army right into the Transvaal and take the Boer forces in the rear, it certainly seems strange that they do not do so if they have such a treaty right.

Upon one point we cannot view the situation precisely as "Ex-Attaché" does and as many others are doing. We cannot regard seriously the menace of Boer seizure of Delagoa Bay. That, it seems to us, is the very last thing the Boers want to do. If they "rushed" and seized Delagoa Bay, as they could easily do at any time, there would instantly be a counter attack by the British, and if the British did not land and seize it they could and would certainly blockade it in the strictest manner. The place would be absolutely scaled up within twentyfour hours of the Boer seizure. It is to the Boers' interest to keep the place in its present status-neutral ground-which they only of the present two belligerents can use to advantage. But whether or not Great Britain will permit such status to continue, and, if not, in what way she will change it, are among the most interesting and important questions of the present moment in the whole South African prob-

THE SAMOAN SETTLEMENT.

By no means the least interesting and important matter now pending at Washington is the treaty for the partition of Samoa, which the President has transmitted to the Senate for its action as the complementary treaty making Power. The terms of the instrument are, in general, well known to the public. They were, indeed, indicated by the President himself in his annual message. Great Britain is to withdraw politically from the islands altogether, receiving from Germany compensation elsewhere. The United States is to have sole political control of Tutuila, Manua and the other islets east of the 171st meridian. Germany is to have full political control of Savaii, Upolu and all the rest of the group. But it is expressly provided that the United States shall continue to enjoy in all the islands thus assigned to Germany the same privileges of shipping and commerce that Germany herself will enjoy. Thus the United States is to get all it has ever wanted in Samoa, to wit, undisputed possession of the incomparable harbor of Pago Pago and an "open door" in all the islands. So far the treaty commends itself to favor.

What is to be considered with especial care is the possible effect of the treaty and the arrangement it is to effect upon American interests elsewhere. Those interests are now much wider than they were when the tripartite control of Samoa was established, or than they were even a year or two ago. When our possessions and political activities were confined substantially to continental limits treaty making was a comparatively simple matter. Today American possessions are scattered in remote parts of the world, and lines of interest are commensurately extended and solicitude for their welfare is increased. It is, of course, to be assumed that the treaty has been so drawn that none of our rights and interests elsewhere have been in any degree impaired or menaced. But it is equally to be assumed that in the exercise of its constitutional power and duty the Senate will make certain that such is the case. That done, the ratification of the treaty will be welcomed as one more triumph of American diplomacy and as a happy settlement of what has long been an irritating and vexatious prob-

SLOW, BUT SURE.

Referring a few days ago to good roads as one feature of General Wood's original scheme of improvements in Cuba, we said that comparatively little was being done in this State for the betterment of its highways, but that there were. nevertheless, indications of increasing interest in the meagre operations carried on under the law passed in 1898. In the summary of the State Engineer and Surveyor's report which has just been given out for publication we find additional information on this point, confirming both the statement and the forecast made in these columns. Mr. Bond cites, as we did, Massachusetts and New-Jersey as examples of judiclous liberality in the treatment of a matter of universal concern, and laments the fact that New-York is far behind those commonwealths in this particular; but he finds encouragement in the records of his office, small as they show the amount of work accomplished and under

Judged by the number of miles of road actually put in good condition, there is little progress to boast of. Indeed, those who at the session of 1898 expended considerable time and energy in endeavoring to demonstrate that the passage of the Higbie-Armstrong bill then before the Legislature would involve the State in heavy and profligate expenditure would probably be glad to forget their part in that exhibition of unreasoning alarm. There certainly was nothing in the bill to justify their apprehension. In fact, many of its advocates deeply regretted the apparent necessity of making it so extremely conservative. Its operation was completely safeguarded against extravagance, for all work under its provisions was explicitly limited by such appropriations as successive Legislatures could be induced to make. No appropriation, no road improvement. Moreover, inasmuch as the State was to bear only one-half the cost of the work done in any year, and nothing was to be undertaken except on local initiative, it should have been evident to everybody, as it was to the promoters of the bill, that, so far from spelling ruin, it was, if anything, too safe, and chiefly valuable as the enunciation of a new and definite policy.

Turning to the State Engineer's figures, we find this estimate of the character and probable effect of the statute sustained. The State has appropriated \$100,000 in all to pay its share of the cost of road improvement. With this and an equal amount locally contributed contracts for about twenty-five miles of reconstructed highway have been made, of which seven miles on four roads have been finished and accepted during the year, and six and a half miles on one road are nearly finished, while eleven miles on six roads are in progress. It does not need to be added that in itself alone this is a rather paltry exhibit, but fortunately it does not tell the whole story. For these short stretches of improved and improving highway, distributed through seven counties, "serve," in the words of Mr. Bond, "as examples to the people in the various "localities, with the immediate result that many "petitions are received from the counties in which they have been built." That is to say, the leaven is working, as it always does work when it gets a chance. So considerate is the law of local rights and local sentiment that only on the application of a Board of Supervisors is a survey looking to possible operations in the

roads in fourteen counties have already been made, on which it is expected that work will begin as soon as the State makes the necessary appropriation.

No doubt the coming Legislature will be urged to make some sort of provision for this purpose, and presumably there will be an appropriation, the size of which will depend to some exfent upon the weight of evidence and opinion collected from the localities where the law has been put into practical operation. We hope that this influence will be strong enough to secure a liberal response. It is hardly worth while to say that the State of New-York can afford to spend a handsome sum of money on its highways. simple truth is that it cannot afford not to do so.

THE NEW GERMAN CODE.

Among the changes which will mark the world with the beginning of the new year a prominent place must be given to the disappearance of the last vestige of that "Holy Roman Empire" which, as we have been reminded, was not an empire, was not holy, and was not Roman. This will be effected in the abolition of the Roman system of jurisprudence which was imposed upon Germany four centuries ago and the substitution therefor of a new code of native German origin. It was in 1495 that it was decreed that Roman law should be the supreme law of the empire. Since then there has been a more or less continual conflict be tween the two systems. Cities, duchies and kingdoms have from time to time reverted to Teutonic law. But for the new German Empire as a whole, as for its "Holy Roman" predecessor, the "Corpus Juris Civilis" remained in force, and has thus remained down to the present time. At the very foundation of the present empire, however. German statesmen recognized that one of the surest means of uniting the various States into a homogeneous and perpetua whole would be to enact for the whole a native German code. Years of careful labor were ended in August, 1896, with the promulgation of the new code, which goes into actual force with the beginning of 1900.

The new code found its origin in native Prussian law, and especially in the law pertaining to mercantile affairs. If, as Samuel Adams said, England is a nation of shopkeepers, we may reckon that Germany is an empire of merchants and industrialists. The individual is dealt with in the code as a debtor or creditor, as an earner of wages, as a holder of property. This fundamental principle underlies all departments of the code, those dealing with real estate, with marital rights, with inheritance and all the rest. Thus men and women are made absolutely equal before the law. In brief, the principles of commercial transactions have been applied in this code to nearly the whole domain of civil rights and relationships. The code runs counter to many of the traditional customs and laws of the landed proprietors and peasants. Mercantile and agrarian systems do not often coincide. There has been some opposition to it on that very ground. But such opposition has not been strong, and is waning. So far as agrarian interests require special attention, they are served by a supplementary code. But in general the Civil Code will be accepted by the empire, and will doubtless prove

beneficent to it. As a piece of legal workmanship the code is reckoned a masterpiece. That was to be expected in a nation of so great constructive ability. It consists of 2,385 paragraphs, most of which are brief and all of which are lucid and unmistakable in purport. There is a fine unity of form and spirit throughout all. It is a characteristically German instrument, as it should be, and may be properly deemed the most authoritative expression of the genius of the German Empire and its people. There have been and will probably be other more showy and sensational achievements in the reign of William II. Yet it may well be that history will ultimately know him by no means least as the Lawgiving Emperor-the sovereign under whose reign the German Empire was at last "lapped in universal law" of German origin.

"WAR UNDER A MICROSCOPE."

Some of the English leader writers are taking almost as active a part in the conduct of the South African campaign as did some of our own a few months ago in the detailed management of the war with Spain. Every movement is a matter for criticism almost before it is completed, and every light offence must bear its comment, to the discouragement and unsettling of those who bear the responsibility. This is what has been called "war under a microscope," something quite different from any wars known up to within a recent period. One trouble about waging war on a microscope slide is that it creates the impression that the principal party in interest is the spectator at the eyepiece. This was specially manifest when we were at war in Cuba. Then it was impossible to persuade many people that our armies had any reason for existence if they did not furnish good read ing matter every morning hot for breakfast The same class of people hold the same notion in London. The creatures on the slide must wiggle, and wiggle to suit the onlooker, or there is trouble.

Then, when they do wiggle, and no matter how well, there is a new difficulty. Everybody who is squeamish is horror struck and begins to grow faint and shriek a bit at the revolting sights seen under the glass, just as people do when the microscope shows them living and moving things in their articles of food. It is a new experience to look at war through a microscope. It used to be seen at a distance, its outlines softened. Men went off to the wars and after a period of silence word came back that they had won or lost. Some were killed and were mourned and glorified, but the battlefield itself was not photographed with every gaping wound and every mangled face revealed to move the pity and excite the qualms of the millions. Every obstacle encountered was not heralded instantly as a reverse by those at home and followed by a loss of confidence in generals. Every death was not described as one more sacrifice to official incompetence or to murderous instincts of rulers in carrying on any war at all. Hardship and death were accepted as the inevitable accompaniment of war, and the sum total of results was counted up

without too close scrutiny of revolting processes The microscope may, indeed, make war less popular, but it certainly makes it more difficult to wage, as every general acknowledges when he strives to leave the public behind him. Undoubtedly the detailed reports of all that is hard and pathetic and ghastly in battles do awaken a sense of revolt at organized struggle of men to kill each other. Perhaps they do promote love of peace and tend to discourage nations from plunging into unnecessary wars Perhaps they cool the martial ardor that teaches boys that fighting is something fine for its own sake, as the young knight of the Middle Ages was taught. So far, then, they are instruments of civilization. But when it comes to the prose cution of a war itself, when the time comes, as sometimes it does come, when the sword must be drawn, when force must be used to accomplish something, the microscope is anything but an effective weapon against an enemy. Wolfe lay for weeks before Quebec, and met defeat in his attempts to fight the French below the town, before he finally scaled the cliffs to victory on the Plains of Abraham. Suppose a daily cable had told England all his reverses and discouragements, had chronicled his movements when

not appear, had reported the desperate gambler's risks he was taking while the issue was uncertain and before success justified everything that led to it, would Wolfe have had much chance to conquer Quebec? He would probably have been superseded. The oldtime campaigns would have been impossible before the eyes of a people who insisted that they be fought without cost, without reverse and on schedule time. And so long as wars exist they are bound to cost blood and treasure. So far as with the aid of the microscope people are led to provide for their soldiers better, to enable them to win more quickly, to care for them and theirs more tenderly and generously, and, finally, to be slow to call them into service, it is a useful instrument. But just for purposes of dissection it is a nuisance, as we found out a little while ago, and as the English are learning now. That process substitutes nervousness for courage, distrust for enthusiasm, hesitation for activity at home and in the army. Campaigns are not meant to be dissected, but to be fought. Yet the progress of invention and the habits of modern society seem to make it inevitable that commanders henceforth must reckon with the microscope of their friends as well as with the guns of their enemies.

WHAT HAPPENED TO JONES.

The Bible tells us that the way of the transgressor is hard, but experience tells us that oftentimes the way of the righteous man is hard. Here, for instance, is Samuel M. Jones, the "Golden Rule" Mayor of Toledo, Ohio, whose all wool, yard wide, non-shrinkable virtue has been loudly proclaimed to the world, lo! these many months. He has been held up to view as the champion of the poor and the oppressed, a second Hercules cleaning the Augean stables of politics, a bold apostle of civic righteousness and, generally speaking, a sort of advance agent of the millennium. It has been Jones here and Jones there and Jones everywhere. In fact, there couldn't be too much Jones, in the opinion of his admirers. No matter what crisis arose or what difficult task was to be accomplished, the cry always went up from every corner of the land, "There's Jones-he's the man for the job." Now, it is not our intention to question this view of Jones. On the contrary, the artistic necessities of this article compel us to emphasize the all around goodness of the Mayor of Toledo. We couldn't insert even the smallest fly in the pellucid amber of his virtue, and we wouldn't if we could.

But, alas that we should say so! that thankless office has been performed by "The New Voice," a journal that is in the same general business of promoting goodness and virtue that Mayor Jones is in. It devotes nearly two pages of its last issue to Mayor Jones as the friend and patron of saloons, and it laughs to scorn the claim of his friends that his administration in Toledo has been a good thing for virtue. It tells how the good men of the city voted for him because they confidently expected that he would enforce all the laws, especially those relating to the sale of liquor. Moreover, it says that Mr. Jones himself authorized this view of his campaign, for when he was elected he telegraphed to Washington Gladden, "I have been 'elected Mayor of Toledo in spite of six hun-'dred saloons and the devil." "The New Voice" does not tell us what the dev-that is, what His Satanic Majesty now thinks of the !"Golden Rule" Mayor, but it quotes the saloonkeepers as delighted with him because he doesn't interfere with them. "We've got a 'bully' Mayor," remarks one of them; "you can run your place open on Sundays and every other day if you 'want to. It don't make a d-d bit of differ-'ence." As the staff correspondent of "The New Voice" remarks with biting scorn, the Mayor of Toledo is quick to punish the burglar or incen- deeply for a while, and then remarked: "Well, papa, diary, but he "has in his golden rule heart a great tenderness" for the saloonkeepers. He feels the same tenderness, it seems, for disorderly women on the streets; for when a citizen recently complained of them he replied, "When "you are ready to take one of those girls into your home and care for her I will see that the "rest of them are kept away."

So this is what has happened to Jones! According to all the traditions, the wicked publicans and sinners ought to have been the persons to pull him off his pedestal and tear the aureole from his brow. But instead of that they declare he is "bully," and the act of decanonization is performed-with great reluctance, we are sure-by a fellow traveller in the difficult path of virtue. Is it not possible that there is some mistake in the matter? We hate to give up Jones, and certainly won't do so until we have heard his answer to these charges. Maybe he has been too busy to look after the saloons of Toledo, for, as every one knows, he has been sitting up nights for the last year or so making plans for the destruction of the trust evil, popularly known as the Octopus. No man can do everything all at once, and when the good | lutely French-Canadian." Mayor has killed the Octopus doubtless he will attend to the saloons.

Our municipal legislature closed its career with an appropriate demonstration of its well known character.

The New-York Postoffice increased its business this year 8 per cent over last year. It should have a corresponding increase in its facilities

No one but an Irishman probably could have conceived the idea of a hospital relief ship for the Boers, which it is announced the Ancient Order of Hibernians of Philadelphia intends to fit out. Is this a deep laid scheme to divert, by putting the Transvaal flag on the high seas, the attention of the British navy, and prevent a naval bombardment of Pretoria? Or is the relief ship to be a prairie schooner and reach the scene of its operations overland through Darkest Africa?

The members of the State Legislature are assembling at Albany, but their real work of lawmaking is being done elsewhere.

In his annual report the State Engineer and Surveyor justly calls attention to the importance of the highway improvement work begun under authority of the Legislature. The enterprise should be continued and its scope enlarged.

"The London Globe" says in effect that the South African war was due to the intrigues of the "new capitalists," who used British diplomatic agents in service there as their tools to force the crisis. "The Globe" takes a hemispherical view of the situation, so to speak, and doesn't see all around it, doing scant justice to the full orbed name it wears, in general with considerable planetary balance and dignity.

No sooner did Cumberland Gap hear of the great rock slide at Amalfi than it determined that the United States should not be outdone in such matters, and tumbled down its own Pinnacle to keep up with the procession.

PERSONAL.

Chronicle" says that the celebration of the centenary of the poet Heine, which was to have been an nary of the poet rieme, which was to have been an imposing literary ceremony, was a very melancholy affair. A dozen or so journalists, chiefly German and English, met in the Montmartre Cemetery in bitterly cold weather. The poet's tomb was sparsely decorated with flowers. A few visiting cards were pinned to the wreaths, and after a little subdued conversation the company departed.

When Senator Proctor, of Vermont, first took his seat in Washington, he wore a full board. This he

Captain Richard P. Leary Governor of Guam, writes to a friend in Denver, Col., that the one drawback to his position is that it is the only place on land, except in Samoa, which he has ever held where he could not get his daily newspaper.

Provost C. C. Harrison of the University of Pennsylvania will give the university \$250,000 as a New Year's gift. The money will be placed in the hands of the trustees to use as they think best. When seen yesterday morning Provost Harrison resed to say anything about his gift except that e cash would be paid to the trustees to-morrow. Loye H. Müler, of the University of California, is to be professor of chemistry and natural sciences

in Oahu College, Honolulu, J. H. Ridgway, a brother of the ornithologist of the Smithsonian Institution, has been engaged as taxidermist at the University of Illinois, and is now at work on the museum specimens. He has been connected with the National Museum, the Univer-sity of Iowa, the Iowa Agricultural College and the University of Ohio.

In 1883 three men, now well known, were friends together at the University of Strasburg-Röntgen, Paderewski and Tesla.

Drs. William Osier and Howard Kelly, of Baltimore, have been elected honrary members of the Royal Academy of Medicine of Ireland. Dr. H. M. Jackson, Bishop Coadjutor of the Epis-

copal Diocese of Alabama, has resigned on account of ill health. The family of the late D. L. Moody announce that, in accordance with his expressed desire, his elder son, William Revell Moody, will write the biography of the evangelist. And it is requested that friends having correspondence or other mat-ters of interest communicate with Mr. Moody, at East Northfield, Mass.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

THE OLD YEAR'S LEGACY. The bells were ringing out the hour At midnight on the New Year's eve. Above the cradle of the New The Old Year hovered, taking leave.

"What shall I leave thee when I go?"
He said, "Pure babe, sent forth to meet
The soiling, grinding, weary world;
What shall I lay here at thy feet?

"I will not leave my mantle gray Thou hast a new robe, fair and bright; I will not leave the griefs and cares That turned my hair to silver white; "I will not leave the vows unkep

The blasted hopes, the useless tears; My wisdom, all too dearly bought, Is far too bitter for thine ears.

"But, blotting out the background dark, The long sad days of this, my span, I'll leave thee all its joys to fill With mem'ries sweet the heart of man. "Thine be the happiness that's past!
Thine be the gladness, not the care!
Earth shall forget my griefs, whose sum.
With future joys shall not compare.

"For now I give men double weight Of glad and happy thoughts, through thee My sombre form fades fast away;

My brightest smiles alone they see." So spoke the Old Year, and the New Flung out across the winter dawn Dear memories of yesterday, The joys filled full, the sorrows gon

MARGARET DOANE GARDINER. A Memphis paper tells of a married couple who are in the habit occasionally of going out at night to entertainments and social affairs, and at such times they make themselves solid with their little boy by saying that they are going out to see a sick man. One week these social affairs came pretty frequently. On Monday night they went to the theatre, and told the lad that they had to sit up with the sick man. Tuesday night they went out to visit a neighbor, and explained that they were going to give some medicine to the man that was sick. On Wednesday night they proposed to attend an entertainment, and apologized to the young chap by saying they had to put a plaster on the sick man's back to draw out the pain. "Papa," asked the youth, "is the sick man in much pain? "Very much, my son." "And is he pretty near dead?" "Yes, he's in bad shape." The lad thought he can't die any too soon to suit me."

Economy.—"Please, papa, give me a quarter to see the big snake in the menagerie."
"Morris, my dear, here's the magnifying glass. Go look at an angle worm."—(Fliegende Blatter.

"La Presse," of Montreal, the me French-Canadian paper, says: "We understand the extreme surprise our English fellow citizens must have experienced more than once on hearing expressions of satisfaction at the news of a British reverse, and yet no one is more loyal to the English Crown, more devoted to the Queen, than the French-Canadian people. This contradiction is easy to explain. Many of our people, without thinking of the consequences of such tactics, believed, while inwardly regretting these misfortunes, that they were thus taking some sort of personal revenge on a provoking class of English-Canadians who never lose an opportunity of attacking them, of lowering them, of quizzing them. Let us not forget that in spite of all the French-Canadian has not conceived for his Anglo-Saxon fellow countryman either hatred or prejudice. We appeal to all those in business without exception; have they ever noticed that their quality as English drove from their store a single French-Canadian, not only in the cities, but even in the most distant country parts? We could quote the names of fifty British subjects who made their fortunes in centres abso

The public schools of a certain New-England city have recently taken to an exacting form of art. The pupils are placed before a model and told to sketch as they see.

One day a little girl was seated in a chair on the platform, and her classmates were given the usual

order.

The results varied. Some of the drawings looked like a human being in a state of repose, others like wooden doils. But one little girl had drawn the chair and a tiny figure standing in front of it.
"Mary," said the discouraged teacher, "didn't I say, Draw Amelia as you see her."

"Mary,
say, 'Draw Amelia as you see he.
"Yes'm."
"Well, is she standing in front of the chair?"
"No'm. She's sitting in it."
"Then why didn't you draw her sitting?"
"Tears came into the child's eyes. She was mis

understood.
"But I hadn't got to it," she said. "I was just going to bend her down when you rang the bell."—
(Youth's Companion. Here are some extracts from advertisements in

Oriental papers: Goods dispatched, expeditiously as a canno Parcels done up with such care as a loving wife bestows upon her husband."

"We sell paper tough as elephant's hide." "The print of our books is clear as crystal, the matter charming as a singing girl." "Customers are treated as politely as by rival steamship companies."

cheek, and colored like the rainbow."

"Our silks and satins are smooth as a lady's

cheek, and colored like the rainbow."

"It seems so strange," said the lady who had returned to visit the old scenes again, "that your son Arthur is a poet. When I knew him I never suspected that he had an inclination in that direction. I suppose, though, that you have seen it in him from the first?"

"No," the young man's mother replied, "he never gave any indication of it as a boy. His schoolbooks are not, as one would naturally suppose, scribbled full of rhymes. He did not lisp in numbers as we read that other poets did. Indeed, Arthur was about as plain and practical a boy as could have been found anywhere."

"That's the way he always seemed to me. When was it discovered that he had this gift?"

"Well, the first time we noticed it on him was one day after a heavy sign, which had projected out over the street, fell as he was walking along and struck him on the head. As soon as he regained consciousness he seemed to be a poet."—

(Chicago Times-Herald.

A writer in "The Youth's Companion" says that not long ago a hawk caught a fish in Long Island Sound, but while flying with it to the woods to de-your it at leisure the fish floundered from the hawk's hold and dropped into a farmer's yard, where a big mastiff was sitting. The dog caught the fish as it came down, and the hawk swooped after it, but the dog turned and ran into the house, placing his trophy, yet alive, at the feet of his mistress. It proved to be a large bluefish, and it was served up that night to an appreciative family. The dog ever since has been seen to sit in the same place at the same time, evidently impressed with the belief that his good fortune may be re

A young man in Worcester has invented a loom for weaving straw matting that does away with the shuttle. An ingenious contrivance picks up the straws and pushes them through the warp as a harness on the loom draws the straw warp up and down. Most of the straw mats used in America are woven by hand in Manlia, Japan and China. Some of the finer grades of matting come from India. Machine made mats will be a novelty in this country.—(Worcester Spy.

has now made another change by having it cut THE WEEK IN SOCIETY.

The week following Christmas is never much narked by large social entertainments, and last week was no exception to the rule. As is always the case, the domestic festivities incident to the holiday season occupied the minds and hands of many of the men and women in fashionable circles. One of the gayest dances of the week was given on Tuesday evening by Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes at her home, Madison-ave, and Thirty-seventh-st. in honor of her young daughters, Miss Carrie Stokes and Miss Mildred Stokes. It was called a bal poudre, although it was barely large enough to deserve the term ball, the guests not numbering more than one hundred and fifty. It was a beautiful entertainment, one of its chief attractions being the gathering of debutantes, nearly every one of whom was dressed in snowy white, with powdered hair or white wigs. Many of them were extremely pretty. Miss Mildred Stokes, the debutante of the family, who were an effective gown of white mousseline de soie and silk, with trimmings of silver, was Mr. Hadden's partner in the cotilion On the same evening Mrs. Pandelli Fachiri, of No. 145 West Fifty-eighth-st., gave a dance for her daughter, Miss Fachiri, who has not been introduced. There was a cotillon, led by H. Alex-ander Smith, Miss Fachiri and Antonio Fachiri, and some pretty favors. Mrs. Fachiri, wearing and some pretty favors. Mrs. Fachiri, wearing a gown of white satin and lace, was assisted in receiving the guests by her daughter, whose gown was of white tuile, and Mrs. P. S. Gallatti and Mrs. Anthony Raili. Mrs. Bayard Dominick, of No. 2 West Fifty-first-st., who has two pretty daughters, Miss Ethel Gardner Dominick and Miss Helen Dominick, the latter a debutante, gave a brilliant dance at Sherry's in their honor on Wednesday evening. The cotillon was led by Mr. Hadden, and it was a remarkably pretty and well conducted one. The guests included most of the debutantes of the season and several young married couples. There were also Christmas tree parties and a dance given by Mrs. Artemus H. Holmes at her home, No. 432 Madison-ave., for her young daughter, Miss Lillian Stokes Holmes, and her son, Artemus Holmes, jr., who led the cotillon alone, Miss. Holmes dancing with her cousin, Walter Stokes. Mrs. Holmes, who received the young people, wore a gown of pink satin, trimmed with old lace and embroidered in pearls. The favors, which included Leghorn hats trimmed with chiffon bows, decorated tin horns, staffs ornamented with artificial flowers, walking canes, badges and cigarettes, were distributed by Mrs. Stokes, Mrs. Alfred C. Bostwick and Miss Stiles. Some of the young guests were Miss Louise Peters. Miss Ruth Twombly, Miss Eleanor Swayne, Miss Midred Dix, Miss Louise Trowbridge, Miss Elia Gutherie, Miss Else Schefer, Miss Adelaide Haveneyer, Miss Dollie Low, Miss Stokes, William Haylis, Anton Schefer, J. Harry Alexandre, Jr., George Victor, Lloyd M. Hitchcock, Henry Stokes, Huntington Adams, Richard Williams, Simms Wylle, Byrd Wenman, Edward Bell and Harry Peters. a gown of white satin and lace, was assisted in

In addition to these dances, there were meetings of several of the fashionable dancing classes and a dinner party by ex-Governor and Mrs. Levi P. Morton at their home, in Fifth-ave., in honor of Miss Mary Spring Gardiner, the debutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Terry Gardirer and grand-daughter of Bishop and Mrs. William Croswell Doane, of Albany, and the opera.

The advent of long delayed winter weather is a godsend to many of the suburban resorts, which have been languishing for winter sports for more than a month. House parties in the country over the New Year holidays have been arranged by many women owning large establishments. A beaming party of young people assembled at the Grand Central Station on Friday en route to Lenox under the chaperonage of Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, whose large house on Lake Mahkeenac has been thrown open for the holiday season. A rare welcome awaited the young people on their arrival at Shadow Brook.

The Metropolitan Opera House more than ever last week seemed to be the favorite meeting place for fashionable people. Especially was this the case on Wednesday evening, when Mme. Nordica, Mme. Sembrich, Edouard de Reszke, Signor Scotti and several other singers appeared in "Don Giovanni." Some fresh and beautiful gowns were worn by the women in the boxes, and the display of jewels was almost equal to that of the opening night of the season. Mrs. Astor, in white satin brocade, and many diamonds, shared her box with Mrs. Francis K. Pendleton, who was in a gown of a delicate shade of pink satin. Mrs. E. J. Berwind a delicate shade of pink satin. Mrs. E. J. Berwind wore silver gray satin brocade. Miss Eleanor Hewitt was in pink, while her sister, Mrs. James O. Greene, wore a gown of dark velvet with lace trimmings. Among others in the audience were the Baroness de Wardener, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. John H. Hammond, Miss Lila Sloane, Miss Gurnee, Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Mrs. E. Reeve Merritt, Mrs. Henry W. Munroe, Mrs. James W. Pinchot, Mrs. Stanford White, Mrs. Camille Weldenfeld, Mrs. Fred Nelison, Mrs. Frederic Pearson and Mrs. James L. Breese. A splendid audience was also in the house on Friday night, when Calvé appeared for the first time this season as Marguerite.

interest to society. One of the most important will be that of Miss Elizabeth Hunt Welling, & daughter of the late Charles H. Welling, of this city, to Charles Edward Manierre, which will take place at noon on Wednesday in Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, Fourth-ave, and Twenty-first-st. A large number of invitations have been sent out for the church ceremony, but those for sent out for the church ceremony, but those for the reception and breakfast which will follow at the home of the bride's mother, No. 46 Park-ave, have been confined to the relatives and personal friends of the bride and bridegroom. Miss Mary H. Weiling, sister of the bride, will be the maid of honor, and George H. Sullivan will attend Mr. Manierre as best man. The ushers will be the bride's brother, Richard W. C. Weiling, Edward P. Casey, Francis P. Ward, James R. Burnet, William DeF. Thomson and Howard E. White. The mar-riage ceremony will be performed by the Rev. J. Lewis Parks, the rector of the church.

The marriage of Miss Jeanne Held, daughter of he late Samuel Held, of this city, to Wendell Baker, son of the late Francis Baker, will be solemnized in St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, Stuyvesant Square, at noon to-morrow. On account of mourning in both families only relatives will be present at the ceremony, which relatives will be present at the ceremony, which will be performed by the rector, the Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford. The bride, who will be unattended by either bridesmaids or maid of honor, will be given away by her brother, Dr. R. J. Heid. There will be no ushers. Mr. Baker's best man will be his brother, Frederic Ames Baker. After the ceremony there will be a wedding breakfast for the members of the two families at the home of the bride's mother, No. 165 East Nineteenth-st. When Mr. Baker and his bride return from their honeymoon trip they will make their home at the Cambridge.

Paul Mitchell, will be married to Herbert Barnum Seeley to-morrow at the home of her mother, No. 23 West Seventy-first-st., in the presence of relatives. The Rev. Matthew A. Taylor, rector of the Roman Catholic Church of the Blessed Sacrament, will othciate.

In the Judson Memorial Church, Washington Square, South, on Thursday evening, will be celebrated the marriage of Miss Olive Beatrice Muir, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Muir. of No. 17 West Eighty-sixth-st., to Dr. David J. Fuller, of Brooklyn. The bride will be atterded by Miss Brooklyn. The bride will be atterded by Miss Flora E. Kitching as maid of honor and Mrs. Edgar Ryckman Hodgkinson as matron of honor, ther other attendants will be her young sisters, Miss Margaret Muir and Miss Elizabeth Muir, and Miss Anna Mason. Little Miss Jessie Muir will be the flower girl, and Master Edwin H. Muir, a brother of the bride, will be the page. Dr. Fuller's best man will be Dr. Gordon Hail, and the ushers will be Dr. Hubert Arrowsmith, Dr. R. D. Jones, Dr. Daniel Fuller and the bride's brother, George Muir. The wedding reception will follow at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Muir, and will be attended by about two hundred guests.

Invitations are out for the wedding of List Alice Louise Abell, a daughter of the late William A. Abell, of Buffalo, to Eugene Nugent Robinson, a young lawyer of this city. The ceremony will be performed in the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, West Seventy-first-st., at noon on Wednesday. January 10, by the rector of the church, the Rev. Matthew A. Taylor, assisted by the bridegroom's brother, the Rev. Father Paschal, of the Franciscan Monastery at Washington, D. C. The bride, who will be escorted to the altar and given away by her brother, Charles Lee Abell, of Buffalo, will her brother, Charles Lee Abeil, of Buffalo, will be attended by her sister, Miss Mary Edna Abeil, as maid of honor. There will be no bridesmaids. The bridegroom, who is a son of Nugent Robinson, of this city, and a commander in the New-York Naval Reserves, has chosen his brother, St. John Robinson, of this city, to be his sest man. The ushers will be Major Thomas C. Buek, 12th Regiment; Gerard B. Townsend, Arthur R. Pope and W. Fiske Wushburne. The ceremony will be followed by a reception and breakfast for relatives and intimate friends at the home of the bride's and intimate friends at the home of the bride's and intimate friends at the home of the bride's mother. Mrs. De Lancey Treadwill Smith, No. 222 West Seventy-first-st. The bride's father was for years president of the Buffalo Grain Elevating Trust, and at one time was State Treasurer of Texas and a Presidential Elector. After their wedding trip Mr, and Mrs. Robinson will live on the upper West Side of the town.

and Twentieth-st., on Wednesday afternoon, January 17, Miss Edith Lawrence Speyers, daughter of Albert C. P. Speyers, will be married to Ed-ward McVickar, of this city. The ceremony will be performed by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Henry Mottet. The bride's mail of honor will be Miss Cornelia Van Renaselaer Robb, daughter of Ma